Chile is maintaining government debt levels relatively low as compared to the other OECD countries

Even though general government gross debt levels, according to the *System of National Accounts* definition, almost doubled since 2009 (13.3% of GDP), reaching 24.5% of GDP in 2015, it is still the second lowest country among OECD countries, representing less than one-fourth of the OECD average (112% of GDP). The fiscal deficit in 2015 reached 2.3% of GDP, improving from 4% of GDP in 2009, and remaining below the 2.8% of GDP average deficit among all OECD countries reached.

Chile's central government is a leader among OECD countries in its use of performance assessment for its employees

Defining appropriate performance indicators can help staff gain a better understanding of how to best contribute towards strategic organisational objectives. In 2016, Chile scored the highest on the index extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions in central government among all OECD countries with a score of 0.88 out of 1 (OECD average 0.64).

Citizen satisfaction with the education system is low and has declined further since 2007

In 2007 close to 60% of those surveyed expressed satisfaction with the education system in Chile. Yet by 2016, based on Gallup World Polls, this proportion had decreased to 45% – one of the largest decline among all OECD countries during this period, a period when pressure to reform tertiary education financing entered prominently into education policy.
How to read the figures:
- Country value in blue (not represented if not available)
- Average of OECD countries in red
- Range of OECD country values in grey
- Values have been rounded.
- n.a. refers to data not available

**Public Finance and Economics**

**Fiscal balance**
- 2015
- % of GDP
- *See Notes

**Government expenditures**
- 2015
- % of GDP
- *SNA definition, see Notes

**Government investment**
- 2015
- % of GDP
- *See Notes

**Government gross debt**
- 2015
- % of GDP
- *See Notes

**Public Employment**

**General government employment as % of total employment (2015)**
- Chile
- n.a.

**Women in the civil service ...**
- Chile
- 60.1%
- 53.0%

... and in senior positions (2015)
- Chile
- 30.7%
- 32.4%

**Percentage of central government employees aged 55 years or older (2015)**
- Chile
- 17.5%
- 24.9%

**Public Sector Compensation**

**Annual compensation across central government positions (2015)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>2015 USD PPP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial</td>
<td>25,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>52,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Managers</td>
<td>76,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior Managers</td>
<td>111,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chile

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on the compensation of employees in central / federal governments
### Human Resource Management

#### Composite indicators on HRM practices in central government (2016)

- **Extent of delegation of HRM practices in line ministries**: Chile (0.62) vs. 0.64 (平均值)
- **Extent of the use of performance assessments in HR decisions**: Chile (0.64) vs. 0.68 (平均值)
- **Extent of the use of performance related pay**: Chile (0.78) vs. 0.62 (平均值)
- **Use of separate HRM practices for senior civil servants**: Chile (0.60) vs. 0.55 (平均值)
- **Collection of administrative data**: Chile (0.70) vs. 0.68 (平均值)

**Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest**

Source: OECD (2016) Strategic Human Resources Management Survey

### Budgeting

#### Performance budgeting practices at the central level of government (2016)

- Chile: 0.40

**Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest**

Source: OECD (2016) Survey of Performance Budgeting

### Regulatory governance

#### Composite indices on regulatory governance for primary laws* (2014)

- **Stakeholder engagement in developing regulations**: Chile (1.46) vs. 2.09 (平均值)
- **Regulatory Impact Assessment for developing regulations**: Chile (2.05) vs. 2.05 (平均值)
- **Ex post evaluation of regulations**: Chile (1.18) vs. 1.54 (平均值)

**Composite index from 0 lowest to 4 highest**

* See Notes

Source: OECD Indicators of Regulatory Policy and Governance (iREG)

### Public Procurement

#### General government procurement expenditures (2015)

- Chile: 29.1%

**% of government expenditures**

Source: OECD National Accounts

#### Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2016)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Support for green public procurement</th>
<th>Support for SMEs</th>
<th>Support for innovative goods and services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chile</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Some procuring entities have developed an internal strategy/policy
- A strategy/policy has been developed at a central level
- A strategy/policy has been rescinded
- There has never been a strategy/policy in place

Source: OECD (2016) Survey on Public Procurement
Government at a Glance 2017

Government at a Glance provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector productivity and performance. Indicators on government revenues, expenditures, and employment are presented, alongside key output and outcome data for education, health and justice. Information on key enablers to increase productivity including on digital government, budget procedures, strategic human resource management, open government data and innovative practices are also included. In a context of tight budget constraints in many member countries, good indicators are needed more than ever, in order to help governments make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and to help restore confidence in government institutions.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2017 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication: http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2017-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm

Notes
• Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
• Regulatory governance indicators: The results for stakeholder engagement and Regulatory Impact Assessment apply exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. Data is not applicable to the United States, where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%).
• Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.